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ANNUAL REPORT

on the

MEDICAL INSPECTION, Etc.

of the

Elementary School Children

of the Borough of Stockton-on-Tees

during the year 1940

by

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School Medical Officer

and

F. S. ANDERSON, M.B., Ch.B.
Assistant School Medical Officer

EA LTD. S-ON-T 34116 7 41

Health Department,

11 Finkle Street,

Stockton-on-Tees,

August 8th, 1941.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I beg to submit the Annual Report on the School Medical Service for the year 1940. As I was only five months in office during the year no changes in the procedure followed during previous years was attempted. The report is mainly statistical and is, of course, affected in some measure by the present emergency.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. A. DUNCAN,

School Medical Officer.

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1. DETAILS ASSOCIATED WITH ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN THE BOROUGH

Number of Schools	23
These include 20 Elementary Schools, one Central School, one Special School for Deaf Children and one Special Open Air School for Delicate Children	
Number of children for whom accommodation is provided	12,587
Number of children on roll at the end of the school year	10,140
Average attendance for 1940	8,363
Percentage attendance for 1940	83·82

The Staff of the School Medical Service.

School Medical Officer—E. H. T. Nash, M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Acting School Medical Officer until July 31st, 1940
J. A. A. Duncan, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Appointed 1st August, 1940

Assist. School Medical Officer—E. M. James, M.B., B..S, D.P.H.
Resigned 6th September, 1940
M. M. Meikle, M.B., Ch.B.
Act. Assist. School Med. Officer,
9th Sept. to 26th October, 1940
F. S. Anderson, M.B., Ch.B.
Appointed 1st November, 1940

School Dental Officers—Alfred E. Pattie, L.D.S.
Helen C. Waugh, L.D.S.
Resigned 31st March, 1940
K. Wood, L.D.S.
Appointed 1st April, 1940

Mr. Wood was granted leave of absence in June, 1940 to join the Army Dental Corps. From June to November, two dentists were employed for short periods, and a rota of dental sessions was arranged amongst some of the local dentists.

Miss M. E. H. Eames, L.D.S. was appointed temporary School Dental Officer, 18th November, 1940.

School Nurses—Miss M. Lamb, Miss E. Hindmoor

Nurse Enquiry Officer—Miss M. A. Alton

School Dental Attdts —Miss J. M. Harris, resigned 31st May, 1940
Miss E. M. Wightman, app. 6th June, 1940
Miss D Whinfield

Clerks—Miss J. Hall, Miss I. Ball

2. CO-ORDINATION

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

3. SCHOOL HYGIENE AND SANITATION

School Hygiene and Sanitation are maintained in a satisfactory condition.

4. MEDICAL INSPECTION

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

5. FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION

The children inspected in the three code-group ages numbered 3,122.

3,463 children were inspected as "Specials." 1,682 of these children were inspected in connection with Overseas Evacuation.

The remaining 1,781 were referred by parents, teachers, school nurses, attendance officers, etc., for examination.

(a) Nutrition

A table showing the nutrition of children in the routine age groups inspected during the year will be found at the end of the report, under the heading "Statistical Tables," Table II.

(b) Uncleanliness

All the elementary schools having been officially re-opened, head inspection work was carried out during 1940 in the normal way. 28,074 head inspections were carried out by the School Nurses, and during the course of these inspections 2,394 individual children were found to be infested with nits, i.e. 8·5%.

(c) Minor Ailments and Diseases of the Skin.

Minor Ailments. 191 minor ailments (not included under other headings) were discovered at routine medical inspections.

The number of minor ailments (not included under other headings) seen at special inspections was 478.

A total of 669.

Diseases of the Skin. 20 cases of scabies, 16 cases of impetigo, 3 of ringworm of the body, 2 of ringworm of the scalp and 73 cases of other skin diseases were seen at routine medical inspection.

109 cases of scabies, 53 cases of impetigo, 14 of ringworm of the body, 11 of ringworm of scalp and 19 cases of other skin diseases were seen at special inspections.

A total of 206.

Large numbers of scabies are still being discovered, but the increased prevalence of these cases dates back to the latter months of 1937, and cannot therefore be attributed wholely to wartime conditions.

(d) Visual Defects and External Eye Diseases.

316 cases of defective vision, excluding squint, and 14 cases of eyestrain and other conditions were found at routine medical inspection, of which 301 were referred for treatment and 29 for observation.

At special inspections 128 cases of defective vision, excluding squint, and 20 cases of eyestrain and other conditions were found. Of these, 132 were referred for treatment and 18 for observation.

In addition, 70 cases of squint were discovered at routine medical inspection, 37 of which were referred for treatment and 33 for observation. 86 cases of squint were found at special inspections, 74 of which were referred for treatment and 12 for observation.

External Eye Disease. Cases of external eye disease found at routine medical inspection were as follows: 56 cases of blepharitis, 7 of conjunctivitis, 1 of keratitis and 1 of corneal opacity.

37 cases of blepharitis, 13 of conjunctivitis, 2 of keratitis and 1 of corneal opacity were seen at special inspections.

(e) Nose and Throat Defects.

At routine medical inspection the defects found were as follows:–313 cases of unhealthy tonsils, of which 100 were referred for treatment and 213 for observation; 37 cases of adenoids, of which 7 were referred for treatment and 30 for observation; 112 cases of both unhealthy tonsils and adenoids, of which 82 were referred for treatment and 30 for observation; 23 cases of other throat conditions, of which 15 were referred for treatment and 8 for observation.

At special inspections 15 cases of unhealthy tonsils were seen, of which 12 were referred for treatment and 3 for observation; 4 cases of adenoids, 2 of which were referred for treatment and 2 for observafion; 123 cases of unhealthy tonsils and adenoids, of which 121 were referred for treatment and 2 for observation; 89 other conditions of nose and throat, 79 of which were referred for treatment and 10 for observation.

(f) Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.

22 cases of otitis media were found at routine medical inspection, 21 being referred for treatment and 1 for observation. 20 cases of other ear conditions were found, 19 of which were referred for treatment and 1 for observation.

At special inspections 37 cases of otitis media were found, all of which were referred for treatment, and 6 cases of other ear disease, all of which were referred for treatment.

Defective Hearing. At routine medical inspection 17 cases of defective hearing were discovered, 5 being referred for treatment and 12 for observation.

At special inspections 14 cases of defective hearing were found, 12 being referred for treatment and and 2 for observation.

(g) Dental Defects.

At routine medical inspection 6 cases of dental sepsis were found and referred for treatment.

During the year 8,280 children were inspected by the School Dentists. 6,039 of these, or 72·9% were found to require treatment.

(i) Heart Disease and Rheumatism.

At routine medical inspection 35 cases of organic heart disease were diagnosed and 99 of functional disorder of the heart.

11 children complaining of rheumatism were seen at special inspections.

(j) Tuberculosis.

6 cases of suspected tuberculosis of the lungs were seen at routine medical inspection, 5 of tuberculosis affecting peripheral glands, 1 of tuberculosis of the spine and 5 of tubercular abdomen.

At special examinations 8 cases of tuberculosis affecting peripheral glands, 2 cases of abdominal tuberculosis and 1 case of tuberculosis affecting the skin were seen. 5 cases were referred to the Tuberculosis Officer for examination and report.

(k) Other Defects and Diseases.

Endocrine Glands. 9 cases of slight enlargement of the thyroid gland were discovered at routine medical inspection, 7 being leaver girls and 2 leaver boys.

Defective Speech. Speech was defective in 11 cases seen at routine medical inspection, 9 being referred for treatment and 2 for observation.

Four cases of defective speech were noticed during special inspections, all being referred for treatment.

Nervous Diseases. 6 cases of chorea and 3 cases of nervous debility were found at routine medical inspection, also 1 case of epilepsy.

2 cases of chorea, 4 cases of epilepsy and 8 of other nervous complaints were referred for treatment from special inspections.

Lungs. Bronchial catarrh was found in 61 of the children examined at routine medical inspection, 46 being referred for treatment and 15 for observation Treatment was recommended in 11 other lung cases and 3 were referred for observation.

At special inspections treatment was recommended in 33 cases of bronchitis and 12 other lung cases.

Anaemia. 119 cases were found at routine medical inspection, 98 being referred for treatment and 21 for observation. 23 cases were seen at special inspections, all being referred for treatment.

6. FOLLOWING UP.

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

3,298 re-inspections of children suffering from one or more defects were carried out by the Assistant School Medical Officer during the year.

7. ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.

(a) Malnutrition.

Milk and mid-day meals are offered to children who appear to be unable, by reason of lack of food, to benefit from the education provided.

Children found to be entitled to free mid-day meal are supplied with one-third of a pint of milk daily, in addition, and those found to be entitled to free milk have two-thirds of a pint instead of one-third of a pint.

During the year 493 children were certified by the Assistant School Medical Officer to be in need of extra feeding in the form of milk and 179 to be in need of mid-day meal.

On the last school day of December, 1940, the provision of milk and mid-day meals was as follows:—

Number of children buying milk under the voluntary Scheme of the Milk Marketing Board ...	5,116
Number of children paying for milk under the Education Committee's Provision of Meals Scheme	189
Number of children receiving milk free under the Education Committee's Provision of Meals Scheme	855
Number of children paying for the mid-day meal of the Education Committee's Provision of Meals Scheme	24
Number of children receiving mid-day meal free under the Education Committee's Provision of Meals Scheme	119
Number of children receiving milk and mid-day meal free under the Education Committee's Provision of Meals Scheme	119

(b) Uncleanliness.

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

(c) Minor Ailments and Diseases of the Skin.

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

The number of minor ailments (not included under other headings) treated at the clinics was 1,765.

The number of diseases of the skin treated at the clinics was 720. Arrangements were made during the year for X-ray treatment of ringworm of scalp at hospital. 5 cases were referred for X-ray treatment.

(d) Visual Defects and External Eye Disease.

374 children were each given one or more appointments for refraction at the School Clinic, and 299 children (79·9%) attended for refraction. 7 of these were pre-school children. Of the 299 children examined, 247 were examined by the Assistant School Medical Officer, and of these, 142 were found to require spectacles or new lenses. The necessary spectacles or new lenses were obtained in 114 cases.

The Consultant Ophalmic Surgeon held seven sessions during the year, at which 52 cases referred by the Assistant School Medical Officer were examined. Spectacles were prescribed in 47 cases and were obtained in 37. One boy was certified to be partially sighted.

Five cases of defective vision were treated privately apart from the Education Committee's Scheme, spectacles being prescribed for each of them and obtained in 4 cases.

Children are asked to report damage to or loss of spectacles, and 57 cases of damaged spectacles had attention.

193 cases of external eye disease were treated at the School Clinics and 39 cases were treated elsewhere.

(e) Nose and Throat Defects.

The Consultant Aural Surgeon held 13 sessions during the year, at which 194 cases of nose and throat defects and ear disease and defective hearing were examined.

38 cases referred by the Assistant School Medical Officer on account of throat conditions were examined by the Consultant Aural Surgeon and operations of different kinds were advised in 34 cases. 3 cases required non-operative treatment and one case was required to be kept under observation.

Of the 54 cases of nasal conditions referred by the Assistant School Medical Officer, the Consultant Aural Surgeon found 42 to be in need of operative treatment, 4 to be in need of non-operative treatment, 5 to require observation and 3 not to be in need of treatment of any kind at present.

Various forms of operative treatment were recommended in 49 cases referred on account of unhealthy conditions affecting both nose and throat, and non-operative treatment in a similar case; one other case was required to be kept under observation.

(f) Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.

22 cases referred by the Assistant School Medical Officer to the Consultant Aural Surgeon on account of ear diseases included 8 in which various operations were recommended and 9 in which non-operative treatment was recommended. One case required observation and 4 were found not to be in need of treatment.

The consultant Aural Surgeon examined 16 cases referred by the Assistant School Medical Officer on account of defective hearing. Various operations were recommended in 7 of the cases and non-operative treatment in 6 cases. Two cases required to be kept under observation and one was found not to be in need of treatment.

In addition to the above cases, 13 cases with ear affections complicated by affections of the nose or throat, or both, were also referred for consultant examination. Appropriate operations were recommended in 11 of these cases and non-operative treatment in the other two cases.

Of the 194 ear, nose and throat cases examined at the School Clinic by the consultant Aural Surgeon, 169 were new cases and 25 (12·88%) were re-examinations.

80 cases of otitis media and minor ear defects were treated by the school nurses during the year and 7 received treatment privately.

(g) Dental Defects.

Of the 8,280 children inspected during the year, 3,848, or 46% received treatment.

The operations performed, comprised 2,060 fillings of permanent teeth; 621 fillings of temporary teeth; 1,245 extractions of permanent teeth; 2,716 extractions of temporary teeth and 915 other operations.

(h) Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

The Committee has no Orthopaedic Clinic.

(i) Heart Disease and Rheumatism.

9 cases of organic heart disease, 4 cases of functional disorder of the heart, 11 cases of rheumatism and 2 cases of chorea were kept under observation at the School Clinic during the year.

(j) Tuberculosis.

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

The number of cases of the different types of the disease that attended the dispensary during the year was as follows:—

Peripheral Glands ...	32
Bones and Joints ...	16
Abdomen	13
Lungs	8
Skin	1
	70

(k) Other Defects and Diseases.

Defective Speech. Miss J. C. E. Mitchell, Temporary Speech Training Teacher, reports as follows :—

" In January, 1940, there were 57 children on the registers. Of these 32 attended at Stockton and 25 at Norton.

During the year, 50 children were admitted and 3 were re-admitted. 12 children left school on reaching the age of 14 years, 5 were evacuated (of these 3 returned); one child was suspended. 28 children were discharged as cured.

Despite present conditions, the work of the Clinic was carried on smoothly; much of this must be attributed to the active co-operation of Head Teachers. Parents have been interviewed at the Centres and in their own homes, and almost without exception have promised co-operation.

The average attendance for the year is 76% at Stockton and 70% at Norton."

8. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

During the year 747 children were excluded from school on the ground that this was necessary to prevent the spread of infection.

Of this number 336 were actual sufferers from infectious disease of one kind or another, while 411 were contacts.

9. OPEN AIR EDUCATION

(a) Playground Classes.

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

(b) Open Air Classrooms.

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

(c) School Journeys.

Owing to war conditions, recognised school journeys were discontinued; during the official closure of schools, small groups of children in the charge of teachers were taken on small rambles and nature study excursions.

10. PHYSICAL TRAINING

Through the supervision and advice of the Organisers, progress in physical instruction in the schools is reported.

11. PROVISION OF MEALS

During the year 493 children were certified by the Assistant School Medical Officer to be in need of extra feeding in the form of milk and 179 to be in need of mid-day meal. On the last school day of December, 1940, 1,044 children were having milk under the Education Committee's Scheme, 24 were having mid-day meal and 119 were having both milk and mid-day meal. (Further details will be found under heading 7 (a) Malnutrition.

12. CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES

Parents.

2,373 parents have attended on one or more occasions during the year at the examination of their children. Many parents who cannot attend send letters giving particulars of the child's condition and asking for advice.

Teachers.

The School Medical Service is indebted to the teachers for their co-operation in the work of medical and dental inspection.

The assistance of teachers in supervising the wearing of spectacles, making themselves responsible for the attendance of children at the treatment clinics, in distributing the milk ration, with all the additional clerical work entailed, is appreciated and gratefully acknowledged.

Voluntary Bodies.

The Mayor's Children's Boots Fund.

Through this fund 219 pairs of boots have been supplied.

13. BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN

Blind, deaf, defective and epileptic children are referred for ascertainment by maternity and child welfare medical officers, private medical practitioners, health visitors and mental welfare visitors, school attendance officers, head teachers, parents and guardians, and are also discovered at routine and special medical inspections, at school and clinic.

Two blind children and two partially sighted children are at certified Residential Schools for the Blind, one blind child attends no school, two partially sighted children attend ordinary elementary school and one partially sighted child attends no school.

One deaf child resident in the Borough attends a Roman Catholic Residential School for the Deaf. Seven deaf and six partially deaf children aged 5-16 attend the Committee's Certified Special Day School for Deaf Children.

34 certified feeble-minded children aged 7–16 are at elementary schools.

One child in the Borough suffers from severe epilepsy. She attends a Residential School for Epileptics.

Mentally defective children not in special schools and incapable of receiving benefit in a Special School are notified to the Local Authority under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, as amended by the Mental Deficiency Act, 1927. One imbecile was notified to the County Council.

Day School for Deaf Children.

29 children are on the roll of the Special School for the Deaf, 13 Stockton children and 16 from other areas.

Day Open Air School for Delicate Children.

The school has accommodation for 70 boys and 70 girls. 115 were admitted and 108 discharged during the year, and 38 were, on December 31st, 1940, still on the waiting list for admission.

There were 137 on the register at the end of the year, 67 boys and 70 girls.

The types of case most usually admitted are debility, malnutrition, anaemia, rheumatism and chorea, pre-tubercular cases and cases of non-infective tuberculosis (lungs. glands, skin, bones, joints, abdomen, etc.), phlyctenular conjunctivitis, chronic severe blepharitis, chronic bronchitis, various forms of keratitis, convalescence after severe illnesses and operations.

The cases on the roll at the end of the year were :—

Malnutrition	32
Non-infectious Tuberculosis ...	23
Debility	19
Bronchitis	19
Rheumatic Manifestations ...	10
Convalescence	9
Anaemia	8
Asthma	6
Blepharitis	4
Valvular Disease of the Heart ...	3
Rickets	2
Epilepsy	1
Keratitis	1
	137

The average attendance for the year was 77·4%.

The children are kept under medical observation every four months for a year after discharge from the Open Air School.

14. FULL-TIME COURSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC STUDENTS

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

15. NURSERY SCHOOLS

There are no Nursery Schools in the Borough.

16. SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The Authority for higher education in the Borough is the Durham County Council.

17. PARENTS' PAYMENTS

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

18. HEALTH EDUCATION

Posters and publications issued by the Health & Cleanliness Council continue to be received and are distributed to the schools from time to time. An important part in the curriculum in all schools is the teaching of hygiene.

19. SPECIAL ENQUIRY

There has been no special enquiry during the year.

20. MISCELLANEOUS

Eight girls were examined during the year for licences permitting them to take part in theatrical performances. A medical certificate of fitness was granted in seven of these cases.

17 boys were examined during the year in connection with employment out of school hours. Certificates of fitness were granted in all these cases.

Five boys were examined during the year, prior to being sent to Approved Schools.

In accordance with the Committees's rules nine teachers were examined by the Assistant School Medical Officer for Certificates of fitness to return to school after illness. Certificates were granted in each case.

Medical advice re 841 children was supplied to the Juvenile Employment Officer during the year.

21. WORK OF THE JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 1940

Juvenile Employment.

Great activity at all local works has accounted for a large increase in the number of boys and girls placed by the Bureau. While a proportion of the boys were placed in apprenticeships, there has been a large number who have been satisfied with jobs

offering the best immediate return in wages without due regard to their future industrial advancement. A large number of girls have been placed in factory work, but their have been no new industries established in the area to meet the demand for girls desiring munitions work. As a result of the large absorption of boys in in industry, the difficulty of employers in the Distributive Trade has been intensified and recourse in some cases has been made to the employment of girls. Since this class of work may be heavy and beyond their physical powers, the information provided on the medical report of the leaving card has proved a guide in the matter of selection.

Child Employment.

Subject to the hours and conditions indicated in child employment bye-laws being observed, part time employment out of school hours is permitted to children of school age. Such children are granted a certificate of physical fitness by the School Medical Officer for the work to be performed. During the year, 12 boys were issued with badges and employment cards. Cases of infringement reported have been investigated, employers and the children concerned have been interviewed and the terms of the bye-laws brought to their notice.

Street Trading.

There has been no change in this class of work, which is limited to boys over 16 years and generally performed by older boys.

Employment of Children in Theatrical Entertainments.

Applications were made on behalf of seven girls to appear in theatrical entertainment at a local theatre. The appropriate Sub-Committee interviewed the employers, parents and children concerned, and having been assured that all conditions including medical examination had been observed, permission was given to grant licences to six of the girls. Owing to afternoon performances at the theatre and the absence of the children from school on such occasions, a qualified teacher was engaged to give instruction to the children in order that suitable education was available. The teacher reported favourably on the work and conditions of the children, and on visits to the theatre it was found that the conditions of the licences were being observed.

22. STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE I

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

1—No. of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :

Entrants	931
Second Age Group	1175
Third Age Group	1016
Total ...	3122
2—No. of other Routine Inspections: ...	39
Grand Total ...	3161

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

No. of Special Inspections & Re-Inspections : 6761

TABLE II

CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE ROUTINE AGE GROUPS

Age-Group	No. of Children Inspect'd	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	931	110	11·81	570	61·22	217	23·30	34	3·65
Second Age-Group	1175	182	15·48	673	57·27	278	23·65	42	3·57
Third Age-Group	1016	122	12·00	633	62·30	215	21·16	46	4·52
Other Routine Inspections	39	4	10·25	27	69·20	7	17·94	1	2·56
TOTAL	3161	418	13·22	1903	60·20	717	22·68	123	3·88

TABLE III

GROUP I.—TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS
(excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table V)

Total Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the the year under the Authority's Scheme 2763

GROUP II.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments Group I)

	No. of Defects dealt with		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
Errors of Refraction (including squint)...	297	5	302
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	2	—	2
Total ...	299	5	304
No. of Children for whom spectacles were			
(a) Prescribed	189	5	194
(b) Obtained	152	4	156

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT

NUMBER OF DEFECTS

Received Operative Treatment		Received other forms of Treatment	Total Number Treated
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital (1)	By Private Practitioner or Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme (2)	(3)	(4)
22	42	4	68

TABLE IV

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

(1) Number of Children inspected by the Dentist

(a) Routine age-groups

Age	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15 and over	Total
Number	703	880	934	837	909	919	919	808	962	341	68	8280

(b) Specials	754
(c) TOTAL (Routine and Specials)	9034
(2) Number found to require treatment	6039
(3) Number actually treated	3848
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment ...	5303

(5) Half-days devoted to:—

Inspection ...	96
Treatment ...	762
Total ...	858

(6) Fillings:—

Permanent Teeth	2060
Temporary Teeth	621
Total ...	2681

(7) Extractions:—

Permanent Teeth	1245
Temporary Teeth	2716
Total ...	3961

(8) Administration of general anaesthetics for extractions ... 719

(9) Other operations:—

Permanent Teeth	490
Temporary Teeth	425
Total ...	915

TABLE V

VERMINOUS CONDITIONS

(i)	Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	5·65
(ii)	Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	28,074
(iii)	Number of individual children found unclean ...	2,394
(iv)	Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921	267
(v)	Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken	
	(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	—
	(b) Under School Attendance Bye-laws ...	—

TABLE VI

BLIND AND DEAF CHILDREN

A blind child is defined by Section 69 of the Education Act, 1921, as one who is "too blind to be able to read the ordinary school books used by children." This definition covers (a) children who are totally, or almost totally blind and can only be appropriately taught in a school for blind children, and (b) children who have partial sight and can be appropriately taught in a school for partially sighted children. **Only the children in category (a) are included below.**

A deaf child is defined by Section 69 of the Education Act, 1921, as one who is "too deaf to be taught in a class of hearing children in an elementary school." This definition covers (a) children whose hearing is so defective and whose speech and language are so little developed that they require education by methods used by deaf children without naturally acquired speech or language, and (b) children who have partial hearing and can be appropriately taught in a class for partially deaf children. **Only the children in category (a) are included below.**

	1 At a Public Elementary School	2 At an Institution other than a Special School	3 At no School or Institution	4 Total not receiving suitable education
Blind Children	—	—	1	1
Deaf Children	—	—	—	—

Have the names and addresses of all the blind children included in Column 4 above, been forwarded to the appropriate Authority under the Blind Persons Act, 1920? ... ... Yes

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN

Total number of children notified during the year ended 31st December, 1940, by the Local Education Authority to the Local Mental Deficiency Authority, under the Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations, 1928 1